#### Amngements. ROADWAT THEATRE-2 and S-The Queen's Mate

CASINO-2 and "-Nadjr. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaux. RDEN MUSEE—WAX Tableaux.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—The World Against Her.

LYCEUM THEATRE—2 and 8:15—Lerd Chumley.

MADISON-AVE. AND 50TH-8T.—Day and Evening—

Jerusalem and the Crucifixion.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8:30—A Legal Wreek.

MANHATTAN BEACH—8—Fire of London. NIBLO's-2 and 8-Mathias Sandorf, olo Grounds—4—Baseball r. George—8—Nero, or The Fall of Rome TERRACE GARDEN-8-Opera.
WALLACK'8-2 and 8:15-Loraine.

TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST. -Gettysburg

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# New York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1888.

# TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Sir John A. Macdonald said that the effect of the retaliation by the United States would be to develop Canada's resources. Bartellot's expedition to relieve Stanley is advancing satisfactorily. - Details of the Haytian revolution have been received. Christian of Denmark visited Emperor William. = The Great Eastern was adrift for several

Congress .- Both branches in session. - The Senate: The President's retaliation message was read, and was at once discussed: Mr. Edmunds refuted the President's reasoning in regard to Article XXIX, and was followed by Messrs. Hale, Hoar and Sherman in effective speeches; Mr. Morgan had the burden of defending the President. - The House: The conference report on the New-York Custom House bill was agreed to; the effort to reconsider the French spoliation claims failed for lack

Demestic.-The sentiment of New-England fishermen on the President's Retaliation message is that it was prompted by purely political motives. Two militiamen were killed by the accidental discharge of a gun at the New-Jersey State Encampment. - Visiting delegations were not allowed to disturb General Harrison. = Judge Thurman arrived at Chicago from Port Huron. === The cance camp at Lake George broke up. Eight new cases of yellow fever and two deaths reported at Jacksonville. = Seven Maine Democrats of Bath came out in an address against their party. = Republican district conventions in many parts of this State chose delegates to the State Convention and nominated candidates for the Assembly.

City and Suburban.-John Brunton, the Aqueduct contractor, admitted reluctantly before the Investigating Committee that he and his firm had paid at various times a total sum of about \$12,000 to Richard J. Morrisson, who was the private secretary of Mayor Grace; he could not, or would not, tell why the money was given; ex-Mayor Grace was on the stand again, and W. H. Brown, of Brown, Howard & Co., explained the visit of the three Commissioners to his office. === Ex-President Salomon explained the circumstances which led to his leaving Hayti; to spend his last days in France. = Business men and politicians discussed the President's message. === Brooklyn and King County Republican delegates to the State Convention chosen .- Eastern coal companies combined in raising the price of coal 25 to 50 cents a ten for Western markets. - T. L. Rushmore, a prominent dry-goods merchant, who voted for Cleveland in 1884, came out for Harrison and Morton. - Stocks dull and generally firm, closing strong at figures.

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 86 degrees; lowest, 62; average, 72.

" When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of officeholders, with a zeal born whom a horde of officeholders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of avors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the cligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent action which must characterize government by the people."—(From President Cleveland's letter of acceptance; Aug. 18, 1884.

"My friends, you will never have any genuine reform in the Civil Service until you adopt the one-term principle in reference to the Presidency. So long as the incumbent can hope for a second term he will use the immense patronage of the Government to procure his renomination and secure his re-election."—[From a speech by the Hon. Allen G. Thurman; Columbus, Ohio. 1872.

Several important arrests were made yesterday of persons alleged to be concerned in a colossal scheme of opium smuggling. Their case is not altogether new. It is only another development of the Beecher-Gardner affair which came to such a suspicious termination in the murder of Treasury Agent Blake in Chicago. It is greatly to be hoped that the Government has at last collected all the evi-. dence needed to convict every knave engaged in these conspiracies.

Another suspicious transaction was unearthed at the session of the Senate Investigating Committee yesterday. A contractor named Brunton testified after much belaboring that he had paid over \$12,000 to Richard J. Morrisson, Mr. Grace's former private secretary, in checks of various amounts. He had totally forgotten for what this money had been paid to Morrisson, couldn't remember a thing about it. Aside from this startling disclosure, yesterday's session was fruitful only of denials. Mr. Grace denied everything except that Governor Hill was a bad man. Mr. Muller denied that copibusly, and with equal warmth asserted his own wirtue. Mr. Le Fevre denied the story told by Contractor McBean about his having declared that \$150,000 paid to these Commissioners would bring peace to McBean's troubled soul. Contractor Brown supported McBean in the statement that three Commissioners had called at his office to talk over the bad work, a thing that the Commissioners should under no circumstances have done. The investigation is not yet concluded. It should not conclude until all these ugly stories are fully inquired

Senator Edmunds takes issue squarely with the President as to the possibility not less than

legislation which the President asks Congress to enact. The entire force and propriety of Mr. Cleveland's recommendations depend on the question whether or not Article XXIX of the Treaty of Washington is still operative. He argues, and with considerable skill, that it underwent a process of associated abrogation. The Senator, much more learned and experienced in the interpretation of international law than the President is, denies this position emphatically, and supports his contention by quoting Secretary Bayard's recent letter to the Interstate Commerce Committee, in which the Secretary distinctly avers that this Article XXIX "is still in force." Senator Edmunds's views on this question are of the greatest importance, and the country will await their more recorded in opposition to the President's suddenly conceived views. Mr. Bayard has been pitched overboard, and with a lack of ceremony which he must find humiliating in the extreme. It is hard to see how a self-respecting Secretary, thus ruthlessly and precipitately brushed aside, can remain in the Cabinet.

THE RETALIATION MESSAGE. A direct answer may be made to the President's message on the rejected treaty. He asks for enlarged retaliatory powers, on the ground that those with which he has been already armed are inadequate. If he had enforced either of the Retaliation acts he would have been in a position to decide whether they were or were not adequate for the protection of American interests. If he had availed himself of the legislation already enacted and had found it insufficient, he would have been justified in recommending more stringent measures. As it is, he simply begs the question. Having persisted in negotiating a treaty in opposition to the advice given to him at his request by the Senate in 1886, and having systematically neglected to make use of the Retaliation acts, he is not justified in complaining that the powers conferred upon him are insufficient. Having abruptly decided to reverse his entire policy in dealing with Great Britain and Canadian corporations, it would have been more becoming if his message to Congress had been less defiant and aggressive in tone. He has tried to have his own way and has made a wretched failure of diplomacy. In submitting to the will of Congress, as expressed in the Retaliation acts, meekness would have been a graceful virtue on his part. Actual experience from the operation of those acts ought to have preceded shrill demands for additional retaliatory powers. The President's message contains two dis-

tinet recommendations, with an argument sandwiched in to the effect that Article XXIX of the Treaty of Washington is no longer operative. The argument, while plausible, is refuted by the plain fact that Congress, in abrogating nine articles of the treaty with which it is intimately connected, deliberately allowed it to stand. He makes out a specious case on its technical merits, but after all it is beneath the dignity of the Chief Executive of a great Nation to quibble as he does over these fine points of phrasing in a treaty. We have not one word to say in favor of the retention of the article, and have repeatedly urged its abrogation by Congress. This should be done in a dignified way by joint action of Congress and the Executive, and not by any spurious method of pettifogging. As for the recommendations, neither of them is original. The suggestion that the regulations respecting the transit of merchandise in bond through the United States to Canada should be suspended was first made by Mr. Nimmo and has been warmly seconded by THE TRIBUNE. It would taliation, but would inevitably carry with it twice as much here as elsewhere. the repeal of all existing arrangements relating to the transit of merchandise through Canadian or American territory. The formal abrogation of Article XXIX ought to precede such action. As for the President's second recommendation, in relation to discriminating tolls against American vessels in Canadian canals, it has been anticipated by Mr. Nutting, Mr. Dingley and other Republican Representatives in the House. These discriminations are in direct violation of Article XXVII of the Treaty of Washington, and, as has been repeatedly shown in the debates, should be met by retaliation in kind. This subject, while now under investigation in Congress, is not connected even remotely with the fisheries question.

It is quite evident that the President has taken up this subject in a reckless spirit with a view to retrieving the reputation of his Administration as unduly favorable to foreign interests and coldly indifferent to the requirements of National honor and expediency. There are more signs of spirit and temper in the message than there are of discretion and good sense. With all his hair-splitting argument his case for reprisals hangs upon infringements of a treaty article which he insists has become nothing less than a dead letter. The refusal of Canada to allow transshipment of cargoes in bond is made a peg on which to lang a scheme of retaliation. Had the President been more cautious he would not have reminded the country that this deliberate infraction of treaty law, instead of being resented by his Administration, was followed by the negotiation of a disgraceful treaty, in which transshipment of cargoes in bond was reserved under Article XV until Canada should be allowed a free market for fish. The very privilege which the Canadians denied to Americans, while not deprived themselves of the enjoyment of transit rights from our ports, was converted by Secretary Bayard into a form of barter by which American rights were to be exchanged for free fish. As for Article XXIX, which the President discusses with such sophistry, it contains discretionary authority for those transit privileges through foreign territory which the Canadian Pacific is now abusing with the direct sanction of the Administration. That and other foreign corporations are now enabled to engage in the domestic commerce of the United States in competition with American railways which are regulated by the Interstate law. This favor, carrying with it nonpayment of duty on merchandise when reentering American territory, was had for the asking, and has proved a license of immense value to a foreign subsidized monopoly. The President says nothing about this gratuity when he is prompted to strike an attitude and proclaim his spirited retaliation policy.

Retaliation in our judgment should be strictly in kind. Such measure as is meted to American fishermen should be given to Canadians in return. That is the precise theory of the Retaliation law which the President has neglected to enforce. At the same time, the aggressive warfare upon American interests carried on by Canadian corporations on land and sea calls for the suspension of the transportation of merchandise in bond through Canada. It is not a question of retaliation for fisheries wrongs alone, but of enlightened selfinterest as a means of defence for American the desirability of the additional retaliatory commerce and as a ground for justification of

American railways and commerce against forsubsidized by the Canadian Government.

A Senate Committee has been directed to make a thorough investigation of the transit trade, and to recommend legislation for the protection of American commerce. Pending that investigation, action in line with the President's recommendations would be premature and ill-considered. As for the fisheries outrages, the Retaliation act, if intelligently enforced by the President, will protect American interests; or, if it fails to do this, it can be of small concern that Mr. Bayard is found amended at the next session. It is clearly un- living cost much more here than across the necessary to strengthen it until it has been shown by experience to be too weak.

BOURBONS TO THE FRONT.

The "old Roman" has entered the arena For some reason the event causes no excite ment; his friends are not thrilled nor his foes made pallid with fear. The "old Roman" skims over the surface of things in a garrulous, perfunctory way befitting a worthy gentleman whom President Cleveland considered too old for Cabinet duties four years ago, but he is careful not to go below the surface. His talk of tariff is about on a level with Mr. Cleveland's, and that is quite the worst thing that can have been truthfully said of ex-Senator Thurman's speeches for a good many years. Ignorantly assuming, as Mr. Cleveland does, that the tariff is a tax, the old gentleman proceeds to object to unnecessary taxation as if he were actually discussing a question before the people, and had not carefully dodged it entirely in his first assumption. It would be exceedingly funny if this resurrected relie of Bourbon Democracy could be brought to open debate with any live man of this generation, who knows a little of the present state of the question. The discussion might be epitomized

Old Roman-The tariff is a tax. Reply-Not unless it enhances the cost of products.

Old Roman-But it must; they are imported and the duties are paid.

Reply-Yes; the foreigners pay the duty for the privilege of selling in the world's best

Old Roman-That cannot be ; Robert J. Walker said it was not so forty years ago, and you have no proof of that. Reply-Get your spectacles, read your daily

paper, and see how every foreign product is hoisted in price the instant an American duty is lowered or removed. Examples by the hundred could be given. Even when a reduction or repeal of duties is merely hoped for, the foreign price goes un; witness wool and woollens after President Cleveland's message, and tin after the Mills bill passed the House. Old Roman-This is amazing; certainly it

was not so fifty years ago. Besides, the duty makes home products more costly. Reply-But it does not; they have been falling in price ever since protective duties were

imposed in 1861. Old Roman-Don't tell me, young man; it must be. What do they want a duty for, if not to make things higher?

Reply-Just for this: to guard their industry against raids which might break it down. If they can sell to a big market they can sell cheaply; any corner grocery can tell you that if you have to be content with small sales you

must get big profits on what you do sell. Old Roman-But things are dearer here than in other countries. Look at woollens; my undoubtedly prove an effective means of re- friend, President Cleveland, says woollens cost

Reply-Parsee Moore stuffed him, and he had not sense enough to look at any price-list or inquire in any store. His own free-trade agent, Schoenhof, has reported that there is little, if any, difference in the cost of woollens on the whole between this country and Germany, but Cleveland is a Bourbon like you, and repeats as true now a story which was true twenty years ago when our currency was inflated.

Old Roman-Anyhow, the tariff must be a tax, and it makes things more costly here, and we cannot produce as cheaply.

Reply-On the contrary, four years ago Mr. Cleveland's present Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the cost of living in Massachusetts was only 5 per cent higher than in Great Britain, exclusive of rents, and prices here are lower now.

Old Roman-See here, young man, you ar disturbing the harmony of this meeting, and I want to talk about the duties of iron-bound, brass-mounted Democracy.

WAGES AND LIVING.

It is not strange that in discussing the relation of the tariff to wages Democratic papers and speakers fight shy of the facts. Not one of them seems willing to admit even the obvious fact that wages in this country under protection old hulk, still borne onward by the fast ebbing have greatly advanced or that they are very tide. Now it is so near that we can make out much higher, in proportion to the cost of liv- its name painted on the black huil-" Democracy. ing, than the wages paid in England or any other country of Europe. The fact cannot be denied with safety by any journal or speaker with a character to lose. But it is not a pleasant fact for Free Traders to admit. Yet immigrants from the old countries, and all who travel in Europe with intelligence, know that in many branches of industry wages paid here are more than double the wages paid for the same labor in England; that the average of wages paid must be much more than 50 per cent higher here; and that the cost of living. difference in no way attributable to the policy same items of cost and conditions of living are allowed for both countries. So much intelligent men already know. The

immigration of several millions of working tion." In the place for the figure-head sits an people from Great Britain, from Germany and ancient mariner with a red bandanna. Down befrom other parts of Europe has not been a low Chief Engineer Mills is trying to start up the blunder; the newcomers know that they have free-trade engine, the only one the vessel is pro bettered their condition, and they show no disposition to go back. But the facts, which may be more definitely presented hereafter, go much beyond the appreciation of intelligent observers or immigrants themselves. It is a Clambering up the starboard side and almost fact that the average wages of all kinds of swamping the craft are men named Curtis and labor in the Northern States are more than Jones. They know it is a sinking hulk, but they 70 per cent higher than the wages paid in England, while the cost of procuring all things required for the support of a worker's family supposing the same things to be purchased in both countries, is not more than 10 per cent helping to bear it down. higher in this country than in England. Getting \$170 or more where he got \$100 in England for the same work, the laborer does not have to pay as much as \$110 for the living couple of times, but he only waves his bandanna

which cost \$100 in England. How do the Democratic advocates of free trade meet this state of facts? They begin

the Interstate law. The denial of commer- and then they take great care never to incial privileges to American fishermen in Cana- vestigate the matter, or to state what they do dian ports calls for retaliation in kind. There believe, or to publish any of the information is also just ground for legislation that will obtainable on the subject. But next they supplement the Interstate law and protect claim that these differences are natural to the two countries and their different conditions of eign competition from corporations heavily industry, and are not at all the result of protection. This assertion is equally empty, because it is entirely unsupported by proof or by reasonable probability.

This country sends to Great Britain nearly all kinds of food and many kinds of manufactured goods. It has free and cheap land, and wood of all kinds so cheap that Great Britain imports from the United States largely. Its population is not as dense or crowded, and it is relatively better supplied with means of transportation than the British Islands. Why should ain is losing workers by the hundred thousand every year while this country is making room for great hosts of new workers from that and other countries, and that change has been more rapid since the protective policy was adopted than ever before. Wages in this country have actually risen largely, in spite of the addition of eight million new laborers by immigration. In no other country have they risen as much, notwithstanding the withdrawal of great hosts of

Vague and unsupported denials will not meet these facts for reasoning voters. Unless the Democratic party can offer something better, it may as well abandon the attempt to make people believe that protection does not promote the welfare of workers.

"THE INSOLENCE OF OFFICE." An official report submitted to the Executive Committee of the Indiana Civil Service Reform Association by Mr. L. B. Swift, upon the management of the Indianapolis post office, which, as our readers have been informed, has become a typical hothed of partisanship and the very symbol of broken promises, indecent manipulation and general inefficiency, contains this blistering condemnation of the President:

Nearly all of these facts have been brought before the Administration, a course which it is useless to pursue further. The Administration is not unin-It has never been without an absolute and ustantaneous remedy. Its studied indifference to iolation of law is the insolence of office, and it is like insulting to Civil Service Reformers and to the

Mr. Swift merely gives a rather more scathing expression to the verdict which the Democratic newspapers and voters that four years ago descried their party have already recorded. They staked their honor upon Mr. Cleveland's promises, and in his behalf they pledged his Administration to a faithful prosecution of that "reform" which they pretended to be the dearest object of their hearts and lives and the country's only hope of salvation. They have been openly betrayed and they acknowledge it. They have been held up to public ridicule by the man who solemnly contracted to put their avowed principles i to practice, and they admit the fact. But apparently they are not ashamed, nor even abashed. In their private concerns the adage "false in one thing, false in all," makes a strong appeal to their judgment and common sense. They are not in the habit of thinking that a flagrant breach of faith is a trifling incident, or that a vital betrayal of confidence is recompensed by extra

solicitude over a petty interest. But this is precisely what these ex-reformers seem to think respecting the President's public violations of his pledges. Not content with the notoriety which it obtained by its revolting doctrine about chastity, "The Evening Post," for instance, now proclaims another unessential virtue, and supports the President on the theory that offences against the sanctity of a deliberate promise and the obligation of contracts "have often been consistent with the possession of all the qualities which ennoble human nature and dignify human life and make human progress possible."

The truth is that those whom the President has betrayed, with a few conspicuous exceptions, either feel themselves to be so hopelessly committed by their original vows and subsequent adoration, so given over in perception and judgment, in mind and body, to the proposition that their king could do no wrong, that they shrink from the frightful exhibition of imbecility which a tardy return to the Repubican ranks would involve, or else they have been fighting all along under a false flag, and really care only for the success of the freetrade cause. One of these alternatives must explain their present attitude. No other explanation is possible. Truly a miserable outcome of a crusade in the name of reform!

DRIFTING OUT TO SEA. " Hulle aboy!"

Through the deepening darkness we see it coming, borne onward by the current. It is going out to sea with the tide. The waves dash around it; but the breeze is still fresher further out from land. The darkness is shutting down loser and closer. Steadily through it comes the The rigging is gone, the rudder broken; it is all there is left of the old ship " Democracy."

It is sinking, but the tide will earry it further out to sea before it goes down. It will sink in deep water, and can never be raised, even if anybody should want to raise it. It is loaded down far below the water-line, but the stern is much the lowest part. Now we see the cause of this; there is a big man, weighing over three hundred pounds, sitting on two chairs aft and bearing it down. He is master and owner of the hulk, but it would be better off if he would jump overboard and leave it. A great many are leaving All the small boats have pulled away, loaded even with rents included, in which there is a to the water's edge; and others of the crew are swimming away. We meet rats deserting it. of protection, is but little higher, if higher A man named Brice is standing by the wheel. at all, in this country than in England, if the He is first mate. Listen to the order he gives: "Here, you fellows on the larboard side, go

over to the port side!" The anchor is gone, and the bows have been stove in by a collision with the steamer "Protecvided with. But it has blown off a cylinder-head, and the crank-pin is broken, and the piston-rod rusted stationary, and the water risen to the fires. Besides, there isn't coal surplus enough to run it any length of time, even if he could start it. have been drifting in an open boat for four years and are glad of anything. With them is also native of the Wicklow tribe, whom they picked up at the Second Ward Islands. They call him Godkin, and he is also boarding the hulk and

" Hulk ahoy!" There is no response. Clouds are gathering about and the lightning strikes the figure-head a and takes a pinch of snuff. The lightning goes off in a crippled condition. The figure-head is so dry that he is a non-conductor; electricity can't touch him. Ifalf the crew is fighting with the by a sort of denial which may be fairly called eastaways and trying to throw them overboard. empty. They don't believe, they say, that the The crew know that they are helping to sink differences are at all such as are represented, the hulk; the men object particularly to the

native. But the three cling on, and the weak and weary crew cannot free themselves of them. The fat man aft still continues too heavy for the hulk The larger waves are breaking over the deck. The rain is falling; the dark, heavy hull has been carried past us by the strong current and is disappearing in the darkness. Again we hail it

" Hulk ahoy!" But the only sound which comes back to us is the low swish of the waters as they rush through the leaky hulk, and this order by Officer Brice: " Port your helm!-larboard it, I mean!"

Mayor Hewitt has done a most commendable thing in calling attention to the payment of laborers on the Aqueduct in "store orders" by certain contractors. No one needs to be told what the abuses of this system are. There may be rare instances in which the laborer gets the worth of his money at the store at which he is compelled to trade, but as a rule the system means simply the robbery and oppression of the poor workingman by his rich employers. Even if there were no extortion involved, the laborer as a free man has the right to spend his earnings where he chooses. It is strange that this practice has been allowed to continue, inasmuch as it is forbidden by the laws of the State. But that anomalous spectacle exists in other States, where the law forbids such payments, and where they are common nevertheless.

The President's message on the rejected treaty is a vindication of the reputation of Daniel Manning, and an arraignment of Secretary Bayard's un-American diplomacy.

The Hon. Allen G. Thurman, who, as " Harper's Weekly" used to say of him, " is called a statesman by some of the Democratic papers," said on Wednesday at Port Huron that President Cleveland has a noble band of counsellors around him," and knows full well how to choose good constitutional advisers." According to the best information we are able to obtain up to the hour of going to press, one Augustus II. Garland, of Hominy Hill, Ark., is still a member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet.

Now we know why Senator Morgan had so much to say during the fisheries debate about the horrors of war. It was to usher in, with a flourish of trumpets, the great and only Retaliator to the tune of " Lo, the conquering hero comes!"

And now it is insinuated that the proposed reception to Chauncey M. Depew is for some mysterious reason a slight to Harrison. Why, in the name of all that's receivable? You can't receive a man when he isn't here to be received. General Harrison has been detained in Indianapolis by a remarkable series of ovations, almost daily, in which sometimes as many as ten thousand persons have taken part in a single day. The idea that the reception to Mr. Blaine and the proposed reception to Mr. Depew indicate indifference to General Harrison is childish. Let General Harrison come to New-York and he will be the most thoroughly received man that ever landed in this town.

Judge Thurman's visit to Michigan has not created a cyclone. At Port Huron three stands were erected for speakers, in anticipation of a vast outpouring of the masses, but all the people present could easily hear the speakers at one stand. The Western term for the affair is "fizzle." It is said that when the Hon. Amos Cummings

was introducing the New-York ball nine to the President-considering the present state of emotion over the National game, it might be the introducing fitting to say the New-York ball President to he accompanied the mention of Mr. Daniel Richardson's name with the remark that he came from Elmira and was a great favorite with Governor Hill. After such a recommendation as that Danny" made the mistake of his life in not taking the President aside and asking him when he was going to issue that letter of acceptance. Ball-playing is a remunerative vocation, but the man who could assign an authentic date for the greatest effort of Mr. Cleveland's life would be potentially a millionaire; and if "a great favorite with Governor Hill" couldn't get the straight tip, pray who

Eighty-one days, and still no letter of accept-

After the President's message on retal country will be prepared to find in his letter of acceptance that he has been a Randall-Protectionist from way back, and is now eager to have a higher

There is reason to fear that the yellow fever, which the over-sanguine hoped was under control, has fastened a grip upon Jacksonville which cold weather alone will shake off. There is some doubt whether the germs of the disease can be destroyed, even by sharper frosts than ever visit Florida, but certainly cold weather makes them harmless for the time being and offers a chance to remove the conditions upon which they depend to do their work. An epidemic is seldom continuously progressive. There come times of relaxation, followed by increased activity, and that seems to have been the experience in Jacksonville this week. It is to be hoped that there is a sufficiently powerful public sentiment there to bring to a sharp reckoning those citizens, including physicians and detectives, who have been trifling with the pestilence by concealing cases of the fever, or permitting the inmates of infected houses to go about the streets. It is not too soon for Northern cities to look closely to their own condition, and to exact a rigid enforcement of every precaution which

Colonel John F. Gaynor, a member of Governor Hill's military staff, said at Syracuse: you what, I would rather have saloons behind me n politics any time than churches." This is the Democratic policy in a nutshell. If the saloons can be brought solidly to the support of Cleveland and Hill, the churches may vote as they

The funniest thing in recent politics is the suddenness with which our friends, the enemy, have gone into eestacles over the prospect of Retaliation. When a Republican Senate and a Republican preswere advocating that policy, there was nothing too bad to be said of it. It was "a provocation to war," or "insane bluster," or "noisy pot-house politics," or " wretched and contemptible truckling to the Irish vote." The President and Secretary Bayard, who refused to have anything to do with Retaliation, and persisted in having the man who defeated home rule, Mr. Chamberlain, come from England to talk over matters, were "Christian statesmen" of the "highest type of Americanism since Lincoln. Now everything is changed. The President is "a noble patriot" and "a broadminded and courageous defender of American interests" when, after all his diplomatic cold fits, he goes into a hot fit over Retaliation. He is even represented as "sternly rebuking" the Re publican Senate by adopting its own policy and executing something like a war-dance,

## PERSONAL

Mrs. James T. Fields and Miss Sarah Orne Jewett will spend September at the former's home at Man-chester-by-the-Sea, Mass.

Mrs. Annie Louise Cary Raymond has been visiting Scarboro' Beach, Me., and has occasionally sung for the entertainment of her friends there. Mr. Carlo Pellegrini, the celebrated caricaturist, will not be interviewed nor photographed. He adopted his well-known signature "Apo," he says, because when carleaturing he "apes" the peculiarities of his sub-

The late Henry Winkley, of Philadelphia, left \$50. 000 to Williams College, \$30,000 to Amherst (in addition to \$50,000 given during life), \$25,000 to Bangor Theological Seminary, and \$20,000 each to Dartmouth, Bowdoin, Exeter, Andover, the American Bible So-ciety, and the Philadelphia Y. M. C. A.

Mr. E. M. Wilson, who is occupying the pitiable position of Democratic candidate for Governor of Minnesota, is the man whose advocacy of Duluth's claims for a Government appropriation called forth from the Hon. Proctor Knott his famous speech about "the Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas."

The Duke d'Aosta, since his ephemeral royalty in Spain, has almost retired from the world, and, says "The London Globe," but for the bright eyes of Prin-

cess Letitia, might have entered a monastery. This effacement, however, may be due in part to his delt cate position toward the throne. Neither King Hum. bert nor his only heir, the Prince of Naples, is very strong on the legs. The doctors fear His Majesty is becoming anemic, and have ordered him to cease smoking. Of late he has been attacked with a mysterious "malaise" which puzzles his medical advisers.

The French are already speculating on the chances of The French are already speculating on the chances of the Duke coming to the throne. The wish is evidently father to the thought. King Humbert is not in love with France, but that is no reason why he and his her should be condemned to death. The Duke, on the contrary, is said to be a great friend of France, and does all he can, consistent with his position, to support the French party in the peninsula. Married to a Bonaparte, his French leading, it is thought, must be increased. Prince Napoleon is of this opinion, too, "The marriage," he said the other day, "will be the patriotic consolation of my old days." On the whole, remote as it may be, the French nourish the hope that the union of Frincess Letitia and the Duke d'Aosta will lead the way to a Franco-Italian alliance one of these days. these days.

The Carlisle Indian School boasts of the oldest pupp now attending a school in the United States. person is past the advanced age of three-score. is a man of vigorous physique, with a strong, open face. His career previous to his coming to Carlisla was one known among all the tribes in the West. The tribe to which he belongs is one of the smallest, yes tribe to which he belongs is one of the smallest, yet it has been a powerful one during the many Indian skirmishes of late years. This man, who is called Crazy Head, was chief of the Crow Nation, and his record as a warrior and ability as a chief are well known by many of the boys at the school from different tribes. He was transferred to this school lately, and seems anxious to learn "white man's ways and white man's works." He is learning the blacksmith trade, and during the coming winter will attend school half-days and work the other half. London, Aug. 24.-The rumors are revived of the

existence of an engagement between Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Miss Endicott, and it is asserted that the marriage will take place next year. THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An illustrated paper in Illinois had a cut the other day of a fashionable bridesmaid's shoe. The picture took up the space of only a couple of columns, but the editor spoiled everything by saying in a foot-note that the drawing was on the scale of one-tenth

Boston Must Not be Trifled With.—Sir Knifton Manmalade (of Wigworth Hall, Kent, England, to Boston hotel porter)—Here, m' man, call me a Hansom cab!
Boston Hotel Porter (kindly, but firmly)—Excuse me, str, I will call a cab for you; but the qualifying word is pronounced Herdle in Boston.—(Pack.

It is announced in Italy that the tragedian, Rossi, has retired permanently from the stage. Were it any one but Rossi, who once got stranded here in Detroit, this would mean two or three more farewell tours

through the United States. "Disturb Not the King."-Millionaire (entering sanctum)-Ha! ha! old boy, how do you do to day?
Editor-in-Chief (in a whisper)-'8-sh! Don't speak

M.—Why not?

E.—The baseball reporter is writing his report in the next room, and he has just given me orders that he is not to be disturbed either by callers or by noises.—(Boston Courier.

As usual, fair weather was predicted by the Signal Service the day of the cyclone.

The Name Still Sticks.—After gazing out upon the iver from the ferry dock for a while, he sidled up to a old lake captain who was leaning against the rail, ! asked: How far is it down to Lake Erie!" Eighteen miles."

"Eighteen miles."
"Why did they call it Lake Eric?"
"Why did they call it Lake Eric?"
"It was named after a man named Eric, who never came down to this dock without asking us if we'd have a glass of beer with him. Ah! he was a fine man. He's dead now." man. He's dead now."

"And if a man named Jones came along and asked all of you to drink, you'd change the name to Lake Jones, I suppose!"

"We would, sir."

"Very well, Captain. My name is Black, but I'll see Jones in a few days and speak to him about it. Meantime, try and get along on water. How long is this river!"

But the captain wouldn't answer .- (Detroit Free Politically, at least, M. Floquet's sword-thrust did

not cut General Boulanger's throat. English as She is Murdered.—Teacher (class in physiology)—Now, I will tell you about the functions—Little Girl (just back from Europe)—Oh, that will be so nice. I do so like to hear about parties and balls and 5 o'clock teas.—(Philadelphia Record.

The Work of Commentators.—"Ah, Professor, you have finished your version of 'Faust,' I see?"
"Yes; the tenth volume was issued yesterday."
"What makes it so voluminous?"
"Well the tragedy took up the first volume, and my notes filled the others."—(Puck.

"Mother Goose's Campaign Melodies" is a clever little song-book, full of catching rhymes and ingenious cartoons. The follies of the Democratic canvass are

hit off neatly both in the text and in the sketches. The Campaign Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, issues the pamphlet. Journalism in St. Louis.—"Good morning, gentle-men," exclaimed a tail, angular stranger cheerily, as he entered "The Record" editorial rooms. "Have any of you ever been in St. Louis, or would you like to go.""

"What for?" asked the snake-story editor,

cautiously.

"To do editorial work; any department you prefer; plenty of positions vacant. Could you think of about half a dozen good, reliable men who might like to go to St. Louis!"

"Yees, maybe," hesitated the snake editor, running "Yees, maybe," hesitated

half a dozen good, remains heat sake editor, running over in his mind a small list of disabled veterans temporarily out of a job.

"Are they marrying men?"
"N-0-1 believe they're all old bachelors."
"Woman haters!"
"Every one of them, come to think Wouldn's look at a woman if paid big wages to watch her."
"That's the sort, that's the sort we want. You see, the kind of editors we've been having in St. Louis elope with other men's wives so fast we can't get the papers out."—(Philadelphia Record.

"There is less and less of bustle in the world of fashion," says a contemporary. It is hard to tell whether this is a summer resort news item or a fashion

When Music, heavenly maid, was young, And played upon the lyre, While yet in early Greece she sung With soul and lips afire,

Did e'er she dream a girl would play Upon an upright grand, Or that there'd be some future day An amateur brass band? -(Boston Courier The two wings of the Democratic party are flapping together all right, but they seem to be moving in op-

A gentleman of Americus, who, by the way, has a fad or two, was walking down-town the other day with a witty lady, the intimate and guest of his wife, when he began to revile facetiously the gait and carriage of her sex. "Even you," said he, "walk with a very mechanical step." "Yes," she instantly replied, "I am going with a crank."—(Atlanta Constitution.

The "Old Roman's" bandanna will be useful to wips away the dust with after the upset in November. Out of His Line.—"Moses i" he shouted, as he came rushing into the store just as a stranger passed out, did you sell him sometings ?"

"You let him go oudt und doan' make a sale?"
"We doan' haf der goods he wants."
"What whas dot?"
"He whants a bathing suit."
"Vhat! Und you doan' sell him one of dose six-dollar oil-skin suits for three dollar! Moses! Moses!
But it whas plain ash day dot you can't run some clothing peesness! You had better hire out mit some junk shou?"—(Deproit Free Press.

ng peesness: hop:"—(Detroit Free Press.

Tales of Wreeks.—Philadelphia Girl (at the seashore)

-Do you ever find bottles which tell of wreeks!
Native-Yes, mum, often-empty bottles.—(Philadelphia Record. While Allen G. Thurman was addressing an audience at Port Huron, on Wednesday, his attention was called to the fact that a lady in the audience had been robbed of her pocketbook. The free-trude candidate at once came to the conclusion that " some high-tartif fellow"

had picked her pocket, and he hoped he would caught and made to refund. Hold on, Judge! that pickpocket was evidently a Free Trader. He doesn's believe in protection at all, not even to a lady. Cryptogram Donnelly running for Governor of Minesota on a Labor ticket would indeed be a political

The fisherman who pleasure sought At Rangeley Lakes will soon be here. About the monster trout he caught. He'll blow till aches each listener's ear. He'll brag about their weight and size
And beauty with unqualling eye.
Mendacious creature! when he dies
No doubt he in his grave will lie.
(Hoston Con-

## AN IDEA.

"Dan'l," said Grover, "I've got an idee!" " Sire," said Daniel, " the same I'll note. I will twist the lion's tail," said he, "And secure thereby the Irish vote."

Then the Fisheries Treaty hauled he out, And conned its paragraphs o'er and o'er, And said, "There is not the slightest doubt We're entitled to fish much nearer shore. " And we have allowed them all the while To carry their goods through our land scot free

Provided they bond them for every mile, But the time's run out, Dan, do you see? " Just write a message to Congress, Dan; The time is ripe ;-we are not too late; We will show John Bull we will and can

At the proper moment retaliate." Dan seized his pen and the message wrote To stir up the sluggish English bile,

And he said, " It may give us the Irish vote, And that's what we're after all the while."